Sulsers, Schneitters, Alpanalps, Mosers, Abbeglens, Probsts, Bugnerners, Murris, Haslers, Buhlers, and Kummers—introduced many Swiss ways of living and mannerisms to the community.[2] They tended cows on the mountain sides and made cheese. One of them, Fred Buhler, even established a cheese factory in the town and supplied valley settlers and the Park City market with cheese.

Creameries

Before milk was shipped out of the county to the Salt Lake City market, nearly every town in the county had its own creamery. The pioneer creamery in the valley

[2]Melba Probst, "The Swiss in Midway," *Heart Throbs of the West*, ed. by Kate B. Carter, (Salt Lake, 1943) IV, 276-7.



Wallsburg Creamery—1898

was that of George Daybell in Charleston.[3] Mr. Daybell early established a large dairy business using the pan method of raising cream for making butter. Gradually refinements were added; first ice, to make the cream rise quickly, then a horse power for churning, and finally, in 1893, a small separator. He formed a partnership that same year with Nymphas and John R. Murdock, and these began buying milk from dairy farms all over the valley.

Pioneer Building Materials

One of the great needs of the first settlers was that of substantial building materials, and there was a rich abundance to be had from the mountains surrounding the valley.

[3]*Wasatch Wave*, December 21, 1906, p. 6.



Charleston Creamery—1894

Quarryman
See J 21 Wskies
Pp 117-118
Herbert
Clegg

There were many varieties of building stone. Red sandstone was quarried from mountain ledges in the Lake Creek region by John Crook and William Forman. This stone was extensively used for homes and public buildings. The Stake tabernacle and County Courthouse were built of this material.

John Watkins of Midway was one of the most enterprising builders in the valley. Since he was from England, much of his building had characteristic English styling. He found a bed of white sandstone, from which he and his sons cut and sawed blocks for use in homes as corners, steps, and pillars. He also made hand pressed, sun-dried brick, and operated a lime kiln. There are many beautiful examples of his work in the valley today.[4]

A good supply of white marble was found in the Snake Creek region; and although it proved too soft to form a basis for permanent industry, it was utilized by the pioneers for tomb stones.

Pot rock, the porous limestone which covered much of the western side of the valley, found extensive application in building homes, fences, and public buildings.

These pioneer industries served only until Wasatch County was effectively linked with larger Utah commercial centers by railroad and highway. Other industries that achieved permanent status were cattle raising, lumbering, and mining. It is these industries that contribute the greater part of the county's wealth and to which we must next turn our attention.

Sheep and Cattle

Provo Valley in 1858 was the scene of ranch building and cattle grazing. An abundance of grass grew

[4]Mary A. Shaer, *A Brief History of the Pioneer John Watkins*, (Heber City, 1934), p. 69.

along the river banks and made an ideal grazing situation. Indeed, men like William Wall, Aaron Daniels, William Meeks, George Bean, and others felt the valley should be



Sheep industry

set aside exclusively for cattle raising and lumbering.[5] Most of the later settlers were interested in tilling the soil, but they too took advantage of the rich grazing lands, and nearly all had a few sheep and cattle.

Raising sheep on a large scale began with the cooperative sheep herd organized by John M. Murdock in 1861. He was born in Grasswater, Anchimleck, Ayrshire, Scotland, on December 28, 1821. Much of his early life was spent as a shepherd boy. Later, while working in the coal mines, he became a convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In 1852

[5]Crook, "History of Wasatch County," *op. cit.*, p. 4.

Bldg Stone p117 p118

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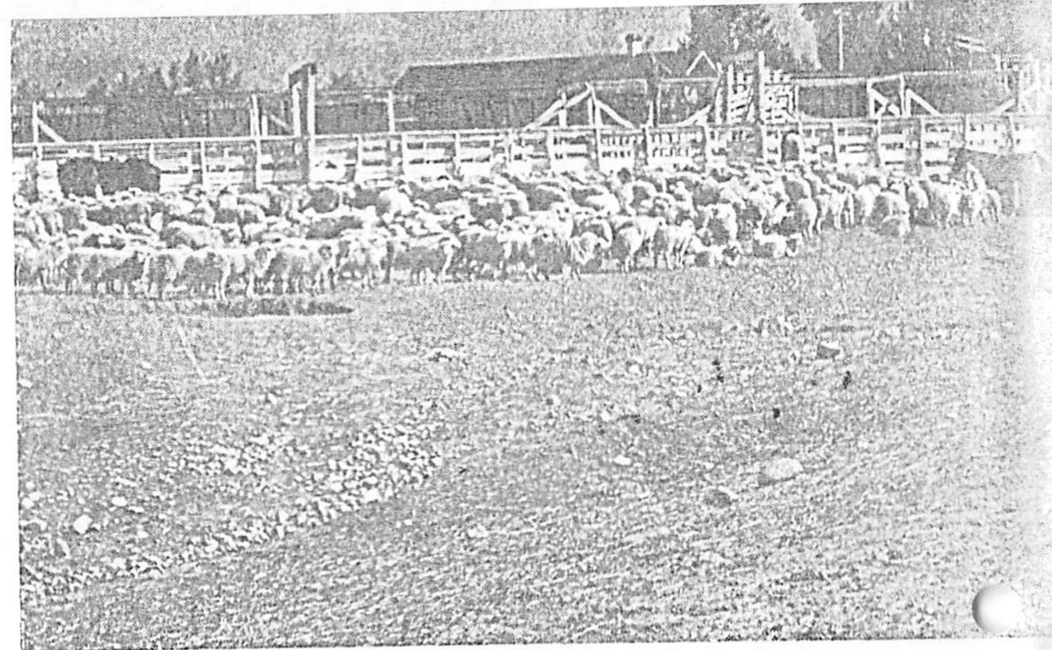
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